

Welcome to Space Camp



Genre	Build Background	Access Content	Extend Language
Nonfiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Moon • Space Camp • The Solar System • The Space Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Labels and Captions • Fact Boxes • Diagram 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffix <i>-less</i>

Scott Foresman Reading Street 4.6.5

by Mary Kate O'Day





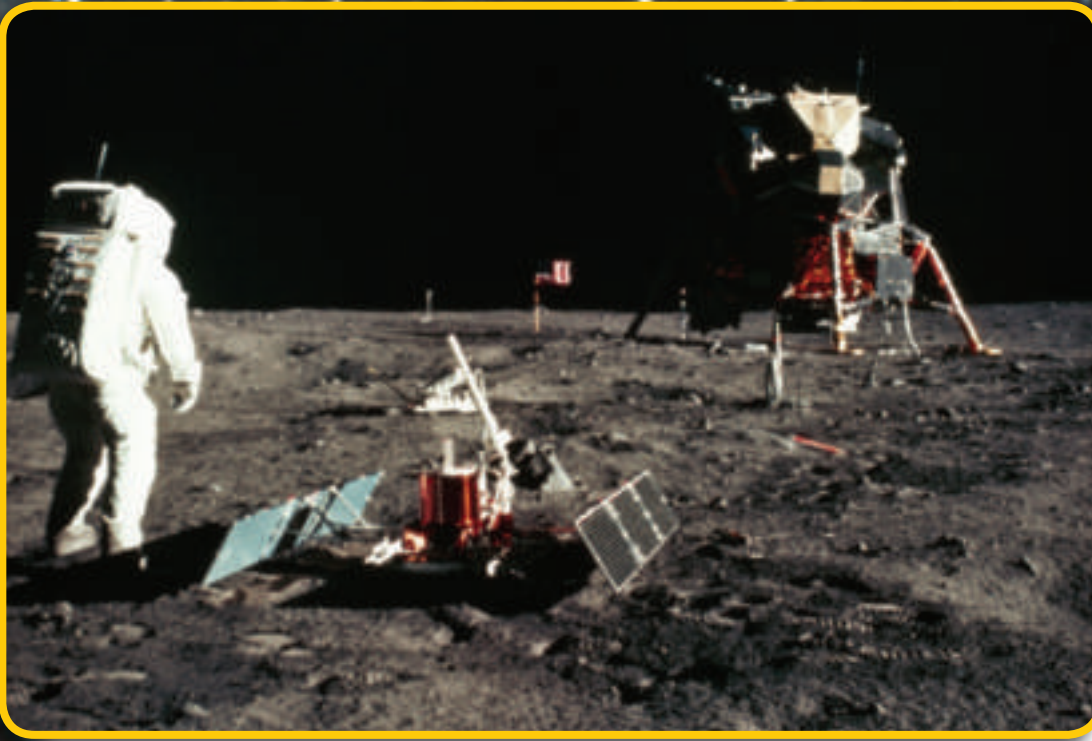
Welcome to Space Camp

by Mary Kate O'Day



PEARSON
Scott
Foresman

Editorial Offices: Glenview, Illinois • Parsippany, New Jersey • New York, New York
Sales Offices: Needham, Massachusetts • Duluth, Georgia • Glenview, Illinois
Coppell, Texas • Sacramento, California • Mesa, Arizona



Astronauts weigh less on the Moon, so they bounce as they walk.



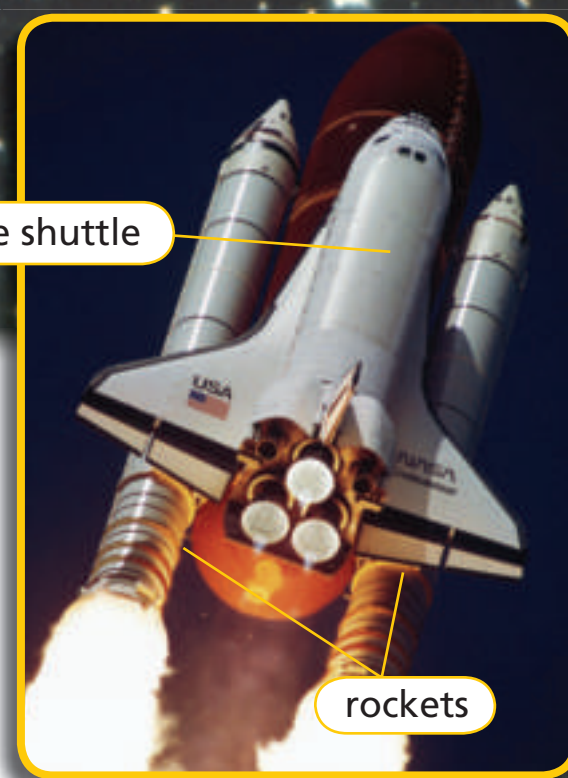
In July 1969, three astronauts traveled to the Moon. Two of the astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, walked on the Moon. The other astronaut, Michael Collins, circled the Moon in the **spacecraft**.

Alone in space, Neil and Buzz landed their tiny lunar module on the Moon. There were rocks everywhere. Since there is no air on the Moon, there was no wind. They felt lighter than on Earth. Their first job was to learn to walk on the Moon.

spacecraft: a vehicle used for flight in space; spaceship



Today, spaceships go far beyond the Moon. But before spacecraft could travel into space, scientists had to find a way to escape Earth's gravity.



Rockets help spacecraft escape Earth's gravity.



Did You Know?

Gravity

Gravity is a force that draws or pulls smaller objects toward larger objects in space. Gravity keeps the Moon traveling around Earth in an **orbit**. On Earth, gravity pulls objects and people toward the center of the Earth.

So how does anything ever leave Earth? Spacecraft use powerful **rockets** to escape Earth's gravity.

orbit: a circular or an egg-shaped path that one object follows around another object

rockets: machines that use fuel and gas to force a spacecraft upward into space



Did You Know?

Simulation Activities

Astronauts spend many months preparing for space travel. They do activities that **simulate** work in space.

A simulator is a piece of equipment that lets astronauts practice the things they need to do in space. Astronauts must learn to stay alive in space where there is no air to breathe. They take air with them from Earth. They have to learn how to move in space. They have to learn how to work in space. They have to learn how to eat and sleep in space.

There is very little gravity in a spaceship. Astronauts float in the air. During simulation activities, astronauts learn to work while floating.



Would you like to enjoy an astronaut's experience without leaving Earth? You can do it at a space camp.

Astronauts need to prepare before they go on a space flight. To prepare themselves, they do **simulation activities**. At space camp, you will do simulation activities, too. But first, you will need to prepare for them. You will begin by watching demonstrations. You will play games and do experiments with other campers.

After that, you will be ready to try out the same simulation activities astronauts do to prepare for space travel. These simulations let you experience what astronauts feel in space.



simulation activities: activities like those done in space

simulate: act like; pretend to be like





At space camp, campers use simulators like those used by astronauts.



Astronauts must learn to walk, work, sleep, and eat in **zero gravity**. Food floats in the air. Sometimes astronauts have to catch it to eat it. Sometimes they squeeze their food out of a tube, right into their mouth!

At space camp, you practice doing things in zero gravity. At some camps you can use a 1/6th gravity chair. In the 1/6th gravity chair, you will feel like you are walking on the moon.

In a weightlessness simulator, you will float and walk as you would float and walk in space. You feel weightless—as if you weight nothing. These are some of the simulators you can use at camp.

zero gravity: condition of weightlessness

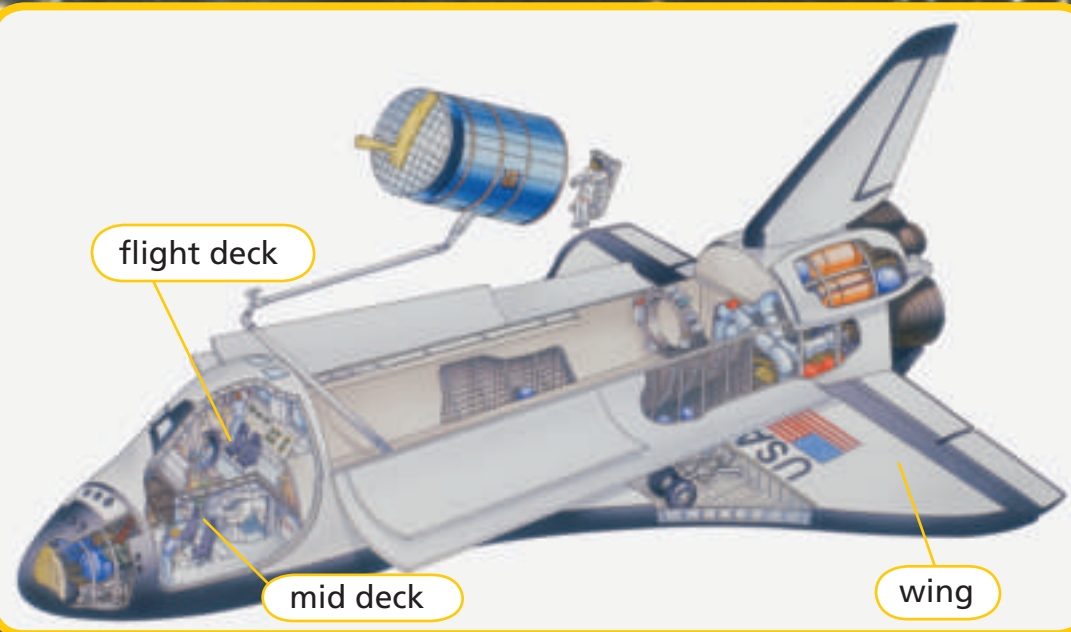


Diagram of a space shuttle



Your space camp may have a **full-scale** copy of a space shuttle. A space shuttle is a **reusable** spacecraft with wings. The wings let astronauts control the landing on Earth. You can climb aboard the **replica** and work inside it.

Inside the replica, you will explore the flight deck where the astronauts control the spacecraft. You will see the mid deck where much of the other work is done. As you explore the decks, you will learn about the many jobs an astronaut has to do in space.

full-scale: same size as the original

reusable: able to be used again and again

replica: copy





Sometimes campers can experience a space **mission**. During this part of space camp you work in teams of six.

One team works in the control center outside the shuttle. This team is like the team of scientists who stay on Earth during a real mission to space. Their work is just as important as the work of the astronauts in the spacecraft. These scientists control many of the things that happen in space during a mission.

The other team works inside the shuttle. They use the controls, make decisions, and follow orders.

mission: trip with a goal or a job to do



The teams do everything that must be done on a real mission. They must launch the spacecraft and put it into orbit. Every real mission to space has experiments and other jobs to do. So the teams do jobs and experiments to learn about the **universe** and outer space.

There is a lot of work to do in the control center, too. The teams must work together to get the shuttle safely back to Earth. The jobs require teamwork. That is why astronauts finish the workshops and use the simulators before going into space. Everything they learn is used during the mission into space.

universe: everything that exists everywhere, even in outer space



A multimedia production uses sound, images, and sometimes actors.



At some space camps, you can see rockets and spacecraft used by real astronauts in space. At other space camps, you will study a model of the solar system—our sun and its planets. You may learn the history of space exploration in a movie or a multimedia production.

You probably will learn about

Galileo and Newton—two men who explored space from Earth long ago.

Did You Know?

Galileo and Newton

- Galileo Galilei lived in Italy from 1564 to 1642. He improved early telescopes. A telescope lets you see faraway objects as though they are close. In 1610 he discovered four moons orbiting the planet Jupiter.
- In 1642, Sir Isaac Newton was born in England. Newton defined the laws of gravity. He also built a new kind of telescope and explained the movements of planets and their moons.



At space camp, you will learn to sleep and eat as you would in space. You may eat **freeze-dried** space food.

Space camps let you try many different activities. Some camps let you build and launch a small rocket. At other camps, you can build and operate a robot. You may learn how to stay alive or perform experiments. All these activities let you feel what it is like to be an astronaut in space.

freeze-dried: food from which all the water has been removed by freezing





Do you think that it would be exciting to explore the whole universe? We cannot do that, but you can find out about it at space camp. Space camp can teach you about space exploration. Maybe one day, you will be an astronaut!



Talk About It

1. How does the diagram on page 7 help you understand what a space shuttle is like?
2. How does a space camp help people understand the job of astronauts?

Write About It

3. On a separate sheet of paper, make a T-chart of facts and opinions about space camp.

Facts	Opinions
Astronauts weigh less on the moon.	The control center team's work is just as important as the work of the astronauts.

Extend Language

The suffix *-less* can be attached to a word to make a new word. *Name* and *-less* make *nameless*. *Nameless* means "without a *name*." *Windless* means "without wind." In space many objects are weightless. What does *weightless* mean?

Photographs

Every effort has been made to secure permission and provide appropriate credit for photographic material. The publisher deeply regrets any omission and pledges to correct errors called to its attention in subsequent editions.

Cover ©U.S. Space & Rocket Center; **Cover-12** (Bkgd) ©Getty Images; ©Joseph Sohm/Corbis; **2** ©Corbis; **3** ©Corbis; **4** ©Richard T. Nowitz; **5** ©NASA/Roger Ressmeyer/Corbis; **6** ©Joseph Sohm/Corbis; **7** ©Ricky Blakely/DK Images; **8** ©U.S. Space & Rocket Center; **9** ©U.S. Space & Rocket Center; **10** ©U.S. Space & Rocket Center; **11** ©Richard T. Nowitz/Corbis; **12** ©Getty Images.

ISBN: 0-328-14216-6

Copyright © Pearson Education, Inc.

All Rights Reserved. Printed in the United States of America.

This publication is protected by Copyright, and permission should be obtained from the publisher prior to any prohibited reproduction, storage in a retrieval system, or transmission in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or likewise. For information regarding permission(s), write to: Permissions Department, Scott Foresman, 1900 East Lake Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60025.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 V0G1 14 13 12 11 10 09 08 07 06 05